

Human Trafficking: Foundation Training



Capacity Building
CENTER FOR STATES



Capacity Building
CENTER FOR STATES

- 1 Introductions**
- 2 Definitions and Prevalence**
- 3 Landscape and Red Flags of Sex Trafficking**
- 4 Landscape and Red Flags of Labor Trafficking**
- 5 Responses**
- 6 Policies and Procedures**



Capacity Building CENTER FOR STATES

- 1 Learn definitions and types of human trafficking
- 2 Learn the landscape and red flags for labor trafficking
- 3 Learn the landscape and red flags for sex trafficking
- 4 Explore engagement practices and how to initiate conversations with people who have been trafficked
- 5 Learn policies and procedures for screening and documenting trafficking cases

Human Trafficking in NH

Video: A Conversation About Human Trafficking in the
Granite State

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nK7_0Gv4Q1o&feature=youtu.be

Myths Concerning Human Trafficking

It's not a crisis

Foreigners and borders have to be involved

Human trafficking = sex trafficking

Those who initially consent are not victims

There need to be chains and beatings

Victims must self-identify – they want to be rescued

It doesn't happen here...



Human Trafficking Definition

The use of **force, fraud or coercion** to compel a person's work, service or labor or, when someone under the age of 18 years is caused to engage in a commercial sex act.

Basic Definition: A-M-P

ACTION

Recruit
Harbor
Entice
Transport
Provide
Obtain
Maintain

(How did the person get into the situation?)

MEANS

Force
Fraud
Coercion

(How was the person kept in the situation?)

PURPOSE

Involuntary
Servitude
Debt Bondage
Peonage
Sex trade
(For what purpose was the person brought in/kept in the situation?)

OR

Under 18

Recruit
Harbor
Entice
Transport
Provide
Obtain
Maintain
Advertise
Solicit
Patronize

For the purpose of commercial sex

Key Terms: Sex trafficked youth ... and adults

<u>Under 18</u> Recruit Harbor Entice Transport Provide Obtain Maintain Advertise Solicit Patronize	
For the purpose of commercial sex	



Survival Sex: Sex in exchange
for basic needs: food, shelter,
safety



3rd Party Facilitated: 3rd party
assists, may or may not take
part of \$. Friends, safety



3rd Party Controlled: 3rd party
introduces or facilitates
involvement, uses
coercion/violence

ACTIVITY

Unpacking Language

New Hampshire Statute

NH RSA § 633:7 – Trafficking in Persons

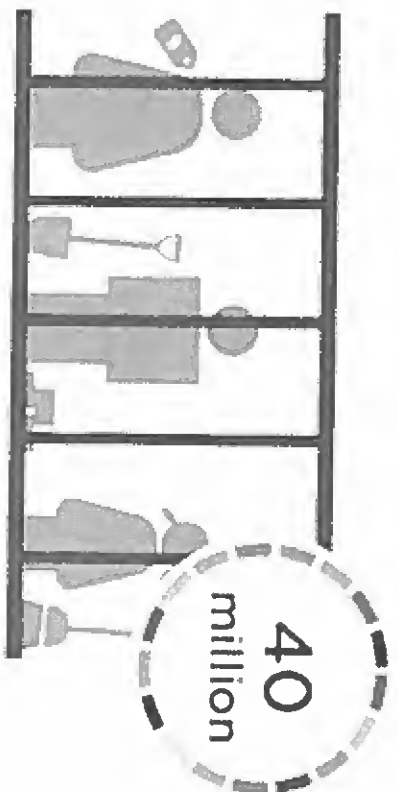
Labor, Sex, and Child Sex Trafficking

- 633.7(I) To compel against his or her will through :
 - Causing or threatening serious harm
 - Confining or Threatening to Confine
 - Abusing or threatening to abuse legal process
 - Controlling passport or other immigration document
 - False promise relating to conditions of employment, education, marriage, or financial support
 - Facilitating or controlling the person's access to an addictive controlled substance
- 633.7(II) Child Sex Trafficking- None of these elements are needed

Definitions Additional Key Info

- ▶ No force, fraud, coercion necessary for under 18 sex trafficking
- ▶ No movement necessary
- ▶ Initial consent → immaterial
- ▶ Consent can be taken away
- ▶ Just because the person consents does not mean they are not being trafficked.
- ▶ The payment of a wage or salary is not determinative
- ▶ Trafficking ≠ Smuggling

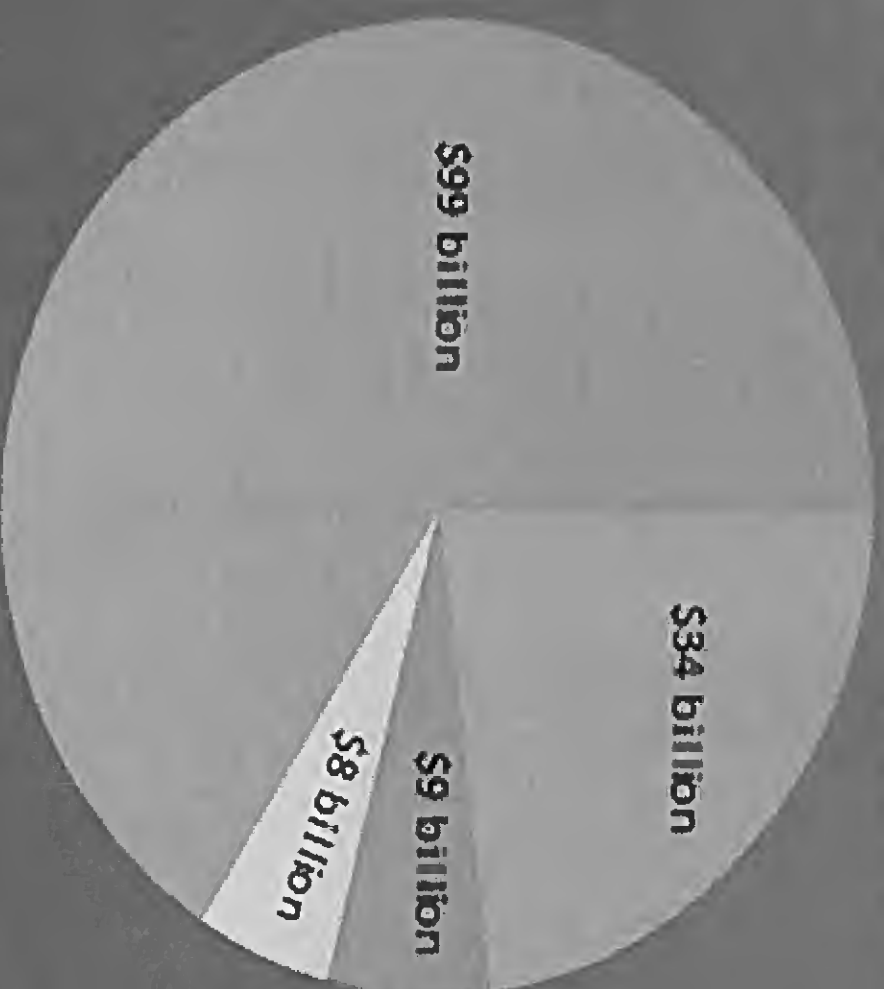
Human Trafficking Globally



In 2016 there were an estimated 40.3 million people in forced labor, sexually exploited or forced into marriage

Human Trafficking Globally

In 2014: approximately \$150 billion



- construction, manufacturing, mining and utilities
- agriculture, including forestry and fishing
- domestic servitude
- commercial sex

Human Trafficking Nationally

Human Trafficking Nationally

2017 Research on Homeless Youth in USA showed age of entry:

- Median age of 13 (rumored)
- Median age of 18 (this research)
- Average age of those in the study entering sex work was over 18
- First engagement trading sex between 15 and 17 years)

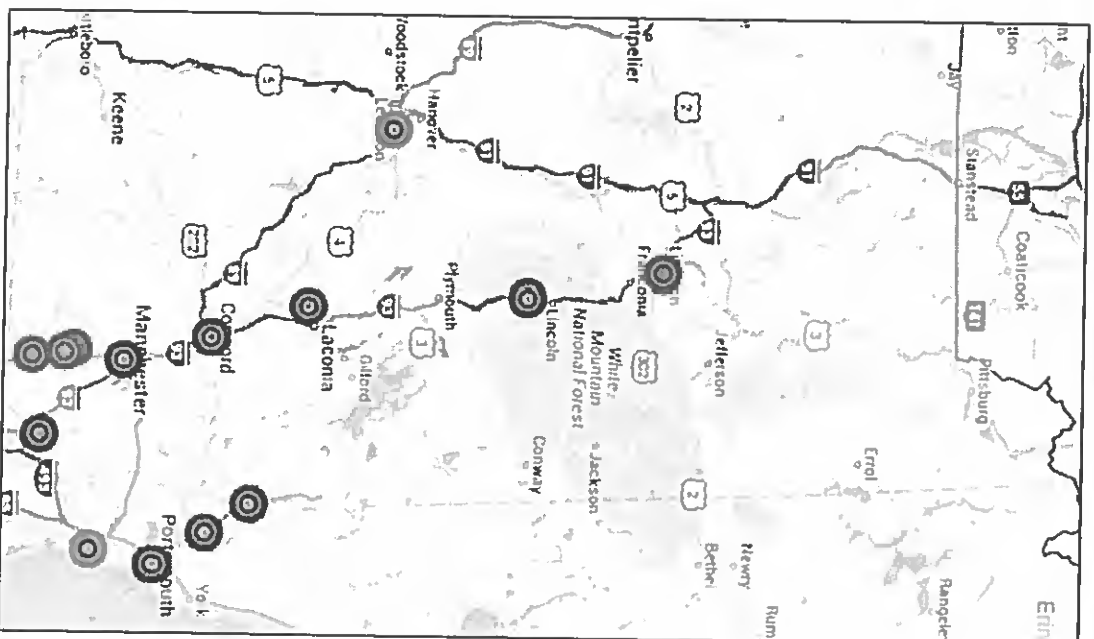
62%

of identified labor
trafficking victims in
the United States were
25 years or older

83%

of sex trafficking victims
in the United States
are American born

Local: New Hampshire



Sex and labor cases

Vulnerable populations:

Runaway/Homeless Youth

Substance Abuse

Poverty

Low wage, skill industries

Human Trafficking Affects

Any gender (female, male, transgender, gender variant)

Any sexual orientation

Any economic class

Any race

Any education level

However, it **disproportionately** affects people experiencing poverty, migration, homelessness and discrimination, particularly people of color, LGBTQ2I and people with disabilities

Child abuse, child trafficking, and CSEC:

Child Abuse

- Sexual Abuse
- Physical Abuse
- Neglect
- Emotional Abuse

Child Trafficking

- Labor Trafficking of a minor

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

- Minor Sex Trafficking
- Child Sexual Abuse Images
- Stripping / Exotic Dancing
- Sex Tourism

Gender Breakdown Among Minors Reporting CSEC

Author	Date	Sample Size	Ages	Location	% Males	% Females	% Transgender
Curtis, et al.	2008	249 youth who self reported participating in CSEC markets	Under the age of 18	New York City	45% of the sample were male	48% of the sample were female	8% of the sample were transgender

Nationally Representative Literature Regarding CSEC by Gender

Author	Date	Sample Size	Ages	Location	Overall Findings	Research Findings for Males	Research Findings for Females
Edwards, Irtani & Halfors	2008	13,294 American Youth	7 th through 12 th grade	Nationally Representative	3.5% of all youth reported that they had exchanged sex for drugs or money.	67.9% of youth who reported they had exchanged sex were male.	32.1% of youth who reported they had exchanged sex were female.

Landscape of Sex Trafficking

Exploitation can be:

- ▶ Facilitated by a pimp or other third-party trafficker (of any gender)
- ▶ Gang based
- ▶ Family based
- ▶ Survival sex
- ▶ “Independent” or “self managed”
- ▶ Peer-to-peer
- ▶ Other forms of the sex trades (e.g., pornography, webcam, stripping/dancing)

****** Much of the exploitation is facilitated through the internet using commercial sex, dating or social media websites.

Some exploitation still occurs outdoors, on street tracks, in businesses, and/or through familial/social networks. ******

Case Study: US v Paris

10 co-defendants

Aunt Lucy → Forbes → Paris

Control: Drugs, abuse, threats

Over 100 girls

FORCE:

“beat her, stripped her,
handcuffed her to his bed face
down, raped her, rolled her in a
blanket, and prepared to
overdose her with heroin...”



The girl, “Gwen,” told Scates how several months before, she had been recruited into a life of sex slavery by her aunt, who introduced her to Forbes, whose legitimate cover was as a bail bondsman. Forbes pretended to fall in love with “Gwen” and asked her to move in with him, but when she arrived at his apartment, he introduced his girlfriend and told “Gwen” why she was really there. He raped her, beat her, invited his friends to gang-rape her and then shot her up with heroin. The next day, he started selling her.

Red Flags For Sex Trafficking

Chronically truant/runaway/homeless/gang-involved youth

Multiple cell phones

Having expensive goods or services that they cannot pay for

Excess amount of cash

Hotel room key cards/keys

Fear, isolation, hyper-vigilance

Multiple condoms, lube, mouthwash, sex toys, wipes

Lying about age, false identification, lack of knowledge about location

Multiple or frequent STI's or pregnancies

Trafficking Terms

"John" (a/k/a Buyer or "Trick") — An individual who pays for or trades something of value for sexual acts

Kiddle Stroll — An area known for prostitution that features younger victims.

Lot Lizard — Derogatory term for a person who is being prostituted at truck stops.

Madam — An older woman who manages a brothel, escort service or other prostitution establishment. She may work alone or in collaboration with other traffickers.

Out of Pocket — The phrase describing when a victim is not under control of a pimp but working on a pimp-controlled track, leaving her vulnerable to threats, harassment, and violence in order to make her "choose" a pimp. This may also refer to a victim who is disobeying the pimp's rules.

Pimp Circle — When several pimps encircle a victim to intimidate through verbal and physical threats in order to discipline the victim or force her to choose up.

Quota — A set amount of money that a trafficking victim must make each night before she can come "home." Quotas are often set between \$300 and \$2000. If the victim returns without meeting the quota, she is typically beaten and sent back out on the street to earn the rest. Quotas vary according to geographic region, local events, etc.

Reckless Eyeballing — A term which refers to the act of looking around instead of keeping your eyes on the ground. Eyeballing is against the rules and could lead an untrained victim to "choose up" by mistake.

Renegade — A person involved in prostitution without a pimp.

Seasoning — A combination of psychological manipulation, intimidation, gang rape, sodomy, beatings, deprivation of food or sleep, isolation from friends or family and other sources of support, and threatening or holding hostage of a victim's children. Seasoning is designed to break down a victim's resistance and ensure compliance.

Squaring Up — Attempting to escape or exit prostitution.

Stable — A group of victims who are under the control of a single pimp.

The Game/The Life — The subculture of prostitution, complete with rules, a hierarchy of authority, and language. Referring to the act of pimping as 'the game' gives the illusion that it can be a fun and easy way to make money, when the reality is much harsher. Women and girls will say they've been "in the life" if they've been involved in prostitution for a while.

Track (a/k/a Stroll or Blade) — An area of town known for prostitution activity. This can be the area around a group of strip clubs and pornography stores, or a particular stretch of street.

Trade Up/Trade Down — To move a victim like merchandise between pimps. A pimp may trade one girl for another or trade with some exchange of money.

Trick — Committing an act of prostitution (*verb*), or the person buying it (*noun*). A victim is said to be "turning a trick" or "with a trick."

Turn Out — To be forced into prostitution (*verb*) or a person newly involved in prostitution (*noun*).

Wife's/Wife-in-Law/Sister Wife — What women and girls under the control of the same pimp call each other. (See *Family/Folks and Stable*.)

Trafficking Terms

Automatic — A term denoting the victim's "automatic" routine when her pimp is out of town, in jail, or otherwise not in direct contact with those he is prostituting. Victims are expected to comply with the rules and often do so out of fear of punishment or because they have been psychologically manipulated into a sense of loyalty or love. All money generated on "automatic" is turned over to the pimp. This money may be used to support his concession/phone account or to pay his bond if he's in jail.

Bottom — A female appointed by the trafficker/pimp to supervise the others and report rule violations. Operating as his "right hand," the Bottom may help instruct victims, collect money, book hotel rooms, post ads, or inflict punishments on other girls.

Branding — A tattoo or carving on a victim that indicates ownership by a trafficker/pimp/gang.

Brothel (a/k/a Cathouse or Whorehouse) — These establishments may be apartments, houses, trailers, or any facility where sex is sold on the premises. It could be in a rural area or nice neighborhood. Most brothels have security measures to prevent attacks by other criminals or provide a warning if law enforcement are nearby. The security is two sided—to keep the women and children in, as well as robbers out. The places often are guarded (and open) 24 hours a day, but some have closing times in which the victims are locked in from the outside. Victims may be kept in this location for extended periods of time, or rotated to other locations every few days.

Caught A Case — A term that refers to when a pimp or victim has been arrested and charged with a crime.

Choosing Up — The process by which a different pimp takes "ownership" of a victim. Victims are instructed to keep their eyes on the ground at all times. According to traditional pimping rules, when a victim makes eye contact with another pimp (accidentally or on purpose), she is choosing him to be her pimp. If the original pimp wants the victim back, he must pay a fee to the new pimp. When this occurs, he will force the victim to work harder to replace the money lost in transaction. (See *Reckless Eyeballing*)

Circuit — A series of cities among which prostituted people are moved. One example would be the West Coast circuit of San Diego, Las Vegas, Portland, and the cities between. The term can also refer to a chain of states such as the "Minnesota pipeline" by which victims are moved through a series of locations from Minnesota to markets in New York.

Daddy — The term a pimp will often require his victim to call him.

Date — The exchange when prostitution takes place, or the activity of prostitution. A victim is said to be "with a date" or "dating."

Escort Service — An organization, operating chiefly via cell phone and the internet, which sends a victim to a buyer's location (an "outcall") or arranges for the buyer to come to a house or apartment (an "in-call"); this may be the workplace of a single woman or a small brothel. Some escort services are networked with others and can assemble large numbers of women for parties and conventions.

Exit Fee — The money a pimp will demand from a victim who is thinking about trying to leave. It will be an exorbitant sum, to discourage her from leaving. Most pimps never let their victims leave freely.

Family/Folks — The term used to describe the other individuals under the control of the same pimp. He plays the role of father (or "Daddy") while the group fulfills the need for a "family."

Finesse Pimp/Romeo Pimp — One who prides himself on controlling others primarily through psychological manipulation. Although he may shower his victims with affection and gifts (especially during the recruitment phase), the threat of violence is always present.

Gorilla (or Guerilla) Pimp — A pimp who controls his victims almost entirely through physical violence and force.

Sex Trafficking: Video

The Making of a Girl



Landscape of Labor Trafficking

Common Industries (for both domestic and foreign born victims)

- ▶ Domestic service in private residences
- ▶ Construction
- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Manufacturing
- ▶ Service/hospitality industries (restaurants, clubs, hotels)
- ▶ Alternative economies (ex: drug sales, informal day labor)

Foreign born victims frequently enter on legal visas (H-2A for agricultural work; H-2B for hospitality, construction, and restaurant work; J-1 for students) and trafficking occurs after arrival.

The U.S. Department of Labor has identified 136 goods from 74 countries made by forced and child labor.

Case Study: Bradley & O'Dell

Facts:

Litchfield, NH

Recruited: Jamaican Men

Promise: Attractive salaries, good working conditions, time off for recreation

Threatened to
“destroy them”
if they left



Reality: Unheated camper, no toilet, no bed, verbal assaults, monitored movements, confiscated passports and plane tickets

Red Flag for Labor Trafficking

Not being paid, being paid very little or only in tips

Documents withheld by employer

Physical, verbal, emotional abuse by employer

Reports of dangerous or exploitative working conditions

Under constant supervision, restricted freedom of movement

Lack of knowledge about whereabouts or a given location

Signs of stress or trauma: fear, isolation, hypervigilance

Labor Trafficking: Video



Activity: Identifying Human Trafficking

Work in groups of 2-3 to identify trafficking on the Activity Worksheet.

Asking the Questions

Sometimes people trade sex for money or things they need to survive, is that going on in your life?

Sometimes people have to work without getting paid, or have to pay off a large debt, has that happened to you?

Has anyone ever taken your identification or belongings and forced you to work or do things you didn't want to do?

Tips for Engagement

Relationship is the intervention; trust is built over time in small interactions and this is a slow process

Don't take strong reactions personally; be aware of and manage your own emotional responses

Be aware that changes in memory do not necessarily indicate falsehood or storytelling – but may be evidence of a trauma response

Support people to break down tasks concretely, assume even small tasks may seem overwhelming

Be aware of the often confusing nature of victims' relationships with victimizers; don't make assumptions about the victim's perceptions

Mandatory Reporting

New Hampshire Reporting Law Under the Child Protection Act

RSA 169-C:29 Persons Required to Report.

Any physician, surgeon, county medical examiner, psychiatrist, resident, intern, dentist, osteopath, optometrist, chiropractor, psychologist, therapist, registered nurse, hospital personnel (engaged in admission, examination, care and treatment of persons), Christian Science practitioner, teacher, school official, school nurse, school counselor, social worker, day care worker, any other child or foster care worker, law enforcement official, priest, minister, or rabbi or **any other person** having reason to suspect that a child has been abused or neglected shall report the same in accordance with this chapter.

Mandatory Reporting

New Hampshire Reporting Law Under the Child Protection Act

As defined under RSA 169-C:3, abuse and neglect include any child who has been:

- Sexually abused;
- Intentionally physically injured;
- Psychologically injured so that said child exhibits symptoms of emotional problems generally recognized to result from consistent mistreatment or neglect;
- Physically injured by other than accidental means; and/or
- Without proper parental care or control, subsistence, education as required by law, or other care or control necessary for his physical, mental, or emotional health, when it is established that his health has suffered or is very likely to suffer serious impairment; and the deprivation is not due primarily to the lack of financial means of the parents, guardian or custodian.

Further "Sexual abuse" means the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or having a child assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or any simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct; or the rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with any individual who is under the age of 18 years.

Small Group Conversation

What can you do to support the identification of human trafficking in your office/institution?

What policies or processes are in place to support the identification and reporting of human trafficking?

Screening/Reporting Policy

Pursuant to Division Policy 1554, Division staff:

- Screen to identify children/youth that may have been trafficked or have a history of trafficking.
 - Use knowledge gained from Division documents or case-related activities to screen for trafficking activities.
 - Complete additional screening in support of assessment into possible human trafficking victimization, as necessary
- When screening indicates human trafficking, an investigation shall proceed jointly and cooperatively by DCYF with the local law enforcement agency and other service providers as appropriate.
 - A referral should be made to the Child Advocacy Center (CAC) to utilize a collaborative team approach in the investigation and follow-up case coordination and services.

Screening/Reporting Policy

Further, Pursuant to Division Policy 1554 Division staff:

- Follow applicable policies for case management and ongoing safety and service needs assessments consistent with the Division's Practice Model Beliefs when working with victims of human trafficking.
 - Assess the child/youth's needs and the required response on a case-by-case basis.
 - Prioritize safety for a child/youth subject to human trafficking during case planning.
- A child/youth victim shall receive a comprehensive medical examination as soon as possible, and within 30 days of identification as a victim.

Screening/Reporting Policy

Pursuant to Division Policy 1558 Division staff:

The CPSW/JPO or supervisor shall email the completed Form 1558 Missing Child/Youth Worksheet, with a picture of the child/youth and the plan for placement of the child/youth when recovered, to “DHHS-DCYF-Youth Runaway” email address before the end of his/her work hours.

DCYF administration shall designate one staff with access to this email account as responsible for providing notifications to the NCMEC by the end of the business day in which an email was received.

NCMEC Video

<https://vimeo.com/162977706/9f8b01e363>

Screening/Reporting Policy

Pursuant to Division Policy 1558, if a child/youth has been missing, Division staff:

Work collaboratively with the recovering law enforcement and the caregiver to effect the return of a missing child/youth

Screen the youth within 24 business hours (no later than 72 standard hours)

Take an updated photograph of the child/youth

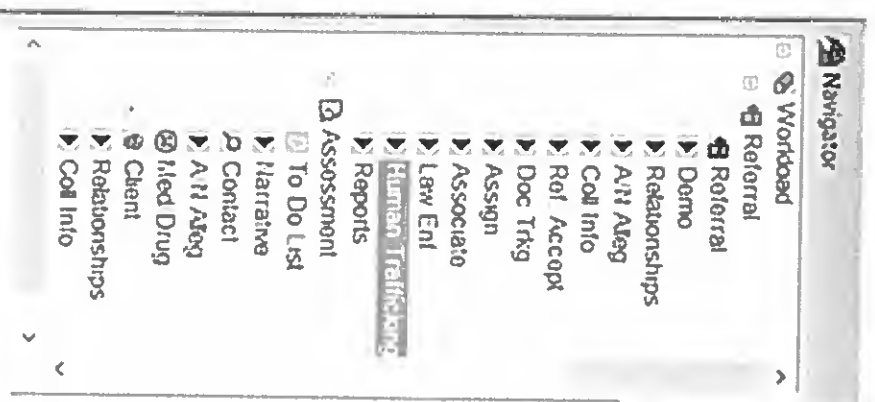
Follow Policy 1554 Response to Human Trafficking - Screening, Referral and Case Planning

Collaborate with law enforcement to interview the child/youth

Make case service planning decisions on a case-by-case basis

Documentation

Information regarding any suspected human trafficking is documented in the Bridges System under Human Trafficking.



After selecting Human Trafficking, staff will be prompted to select the clients name.



Documentation

Human Trafficking Episodes - SMITH, HAROLD

Episode	Start Date	End Date	Trafficking Type	Disposition
1	09/08/2016	09/15/2016	Sex Trafficking	Confirmed by professional assessment
3	07/04/2016	09/08/2016	Labor Trafficking	Alleged
2	06/01/2016	06/01/2016	Sex Trafficking	Confirmed by criminal conviction

Episode: 4 Start Date: 09/08/2016 End Date: 09/15/2016

Type of Trafficking: Sex Trafficking Type of Sex Trafficking: Familial Select

Date DCYF became aware of trafficking: 00/00/0000 Disposition: Confirmed by professional assessment

Was the perpetrator a non-custodial caregiver?: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Was the perpetrator a household member?: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Was the perpetrator a PRFC?: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Child received physical exam: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Child received therapeutic services: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Child was a victim: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

While a runaway from parent/guardian home: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

While a runaway from placement: No

While in placement: No

Date of CAC interview: 00/00/0000 Date of trauma screening: 00/00/0000

Date of physical/health referral: 00/00/0000 Date of referral for therapeutic services: 00/00/0000

Details:

Notified On Method Law Enforcement Agency Name

00/00/0000

History

- Document each suspected or confirmed episode separately
- Indicate type(s) of trafficking, can be more than 1
- Capture info on perpetrator
- Capture info on our response
- Was child in care? Missing?
- Indicate which law enforcement agencies were notified and when
- Provide a summary

History

Local Resources

Child and Family Services employs case managers for the specific purpose of working with victims of human trafficking. To learn more about the services Child and Family Services has to offer, visit cfsnh.org or call (855) 974-4364

For more information on other related resources visit:

- The Granite State Children's Alliance at <http://cac-nh.org/> for information about the history, mission, partners and access to CACs in New Hampshire;
- The New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence at <http://www.nhcadsv.org/> for information on helping victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking; or
- The University of New Hampshire's, Victim Services Directory at <http://cola.unh.edu/sites/cola.unh.edu/files/departments/JusticeWorks/pdf/April201120Version.pdf> for the Victim's Bill of Rights and support services for victims of felonious crimes committed by adult offenders.

Contact Us

Contact _____ with any questions about Human Trafficking or resources in New Hampshire.

Report any suspected trafficking of a minor to the 24 Hour DCYF Central Intake Hotline at (603) 271-6562 and to local law enforcement.

Report any suspected trafficking to the Local Law Enforcement Agency or Department of Homeland Security at 1-866-DHS-2-ICE (1-866-347-2423)

To get help from the National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH), call 1-888-373-7888 or text HELP or INFO to BeFree (233733). The NHTH can help connect victims with service providers in the area and provides training, technical assistance, and other resources. The NHTH is a national, toll-free hotline available to answer calls from anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year.

